THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONING-

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING—
TON for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-REDFORD
and TAUNTON.—Inland route, without delay, change of care
we begage carrying the Masters Mail.
The steamer FLYM OUTH ROCK. Capt Joel Stone, and C.
VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in connection with the
Stonington and Frovidence, and Beston and Providence Rail
model, leaving New-York delly, Sundays excepted, from Pier
No. 2, North River, first where above Battery place, at 5 o'clock
p. m., and Stomington at 5.50 p. m. or on the arrival of the medi
whin which leaves Scoton at 5.50 p. m.
The C. VANDERBILT from Now-York Monday, Wednerday and Friday. From Stonington Tuesday, Thursday and Satsectors.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, From Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and

Pricksy.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per Railroad to Providence, Bestor, Taunton and New Bedford in the Express Mail Train, resching said places several hours in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, colors might's rest undestarbed, readingt if desired and leave Stonington in the 6 45 a.m. train connecting at Providence with the II a.m. train for Boston.

Beggage Master accompanies the Steamer and Train around each way.

For pissege, betthe, state-rooms or freight, apply at Pier No. Storth River, or at the office No. 10 Battery-place.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-North and West, are at Lamour variance and place 9, 1856, read to Mauchebunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856,

—Leave New York for Easten and intermediate places, from pier No. 2 North River, at 7:59 and 6:59 p. m.; for Science ville at 7:59 and 10:45 a. m. and 3:59 and 5:50 p. m.

The above trains coin ect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad which leave New York from the foot of Courtland-st. at 7:50 and 11 s. m., 5 and 5 p. m.

Courtland-st. at 7:50 and 11 s. m., 5 and 5 p. m.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
And their Railwood and Steamboat Connections to Chicago,
Milwaukee, Galers, Barriington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points
West and South west.
Via SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is
at No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Corner of Courtiandtest.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

HUDSON MIVER RAILROAD.—From may 19, 1856. Trains will leave Chambers at. Station as follows: Express, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Mail, 9 a. m.; Through Way Train, 12 m.; Endsmart, 7 p. m. For Poughkeepie, 7 a. m. and 1 p. m. For Sing sing, 16:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 p. m., For Hudson, 3:36 p. m. For Peekskill, 4 and 6:30 p. m. The Pough keepie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at Way Stations Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Site-sta, Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35 s. f. 515 and 51:55 a. m., and 4:35 p. m., and East Albary at 5,8:15 and 11:15 a. m., and 5 p. m. UDSON MIVER RAILROAD .- From May

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

SUMMF R ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 5, 1852.

Passenger Stations; Corner Broadway and Canal 5t.

in New-Nork... (Corner 28th st. and 4th sy.

TRAIRS LEAVE NEW-YORK-POY New-Haves: 7, 8 a. m.,

(Ex), 12:50, 5:15, 4. (Ex.) 4:30 p. m. For Milford, Strat
Bord Fairfield, Sonthport, and Westport: 7, a. m.; 12:30, 5:15,

4:30 p. m. For Norwalk: 7, 5 a. m.; 12:30, 5:15, 4. (Ex.) 4:30,

5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Daten and Greenwich: 7, 9 a. m.; 12:30,

5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Charles and Greenwich: 7, 8 c. m.; 12:30,

5:15, 6:15, 1, (Ex.) 4:30, 5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Port Chaster

and intermediate Stations: 7, 9 a. m.; 12:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:16,

6:15 p. m.

6:15 p. m. CONNECTING TRAINS—For Boston: 8 a. m. (Ex.); 4 p. m. (Ex.) For Hartford and Springfield: 8 a. m. (Ex.) 18:30 p. m.; 4 p. m. (Ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal; 8 a. m. (Ex.) For Canal Railroad: 8 a. m. (Ex.) and 12:36 p. m. to Westfield. For New-Lerdon Railroad: 8 a. m. 4 p. m. For House-onic Railroad: 8 a. m., 5:15 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad: 7, 9 a. m.; 4 p. m.

4 p. m.
TRAIRS TO NEW-YORK—From New-Haven: 5:30, 7, 9:35, μ. m. (Ex.) 1:50, (Ex.) 4:30, 9:30 p. m. (Ex.) From Bridgeport: 6:10, 7:40, 16:18 a. m. (Ex.) 2:27, (Ex.) 5:11, 10:06, p. m. (Ex.) 7:70m Norwalk: 4:45, 6:44, 8:15, 10:03 μ. (Ex.) 2:25, 5:45, 10:53 p. m. (Ex.) 2:25, 5:45, 10:33 μ. (Ex.) From Port Chester: 5:27, 6:46, 7:28, 8:57, 11:30 μ. m. (Ex.) 4:48, 6:27 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM PANYS EXPERSS-Office No. 175 Broadway, New-York.—The New-York and Eric Railroad Company, having made arrangements to transact the Express Business over their mond and cannecting branch railroads, and having procured a multable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a Gen-

mond and crimeting branch ranteness, are now prepared to do a General Express Business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their Express to statio is along the line of their road or its connecting branches. Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively ergaged in the express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Duakith and Buffalo and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Termitories.

Exec. Two express trains will be sent daily in charge of special messeiners who will attend to the transmission of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Fartheurar attention will be given to the collection of notes, tearls, and accounts, at and between New York, Buffalo, Cleve-

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and afer MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, Pessenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Dusc-est, as follows: DUNKIRE EXPRESS, at 6 a. m. for Dankirk.
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 a. m. for Dankirk.
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 a. m. for Beffslo.
Mail, at 8:15 a. m. for Dunkirt and Buffslo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will connect with Bayeres trains for Syracuse, Cayusa, Canandaigus, Nugara Faland Rochester, and with the Lightning Express Train on the Lake Shore Railroad for Cinctunati, Chicago, &c.
ROCKLAND FASSENGER, at 3:30 p. m. (from foot o Chap-here-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh and Middle

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffa'o.
EMIGRANT, at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffa'e and

mediate Stations.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Fluirs with the Elmira, Canadaisus and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Sysacuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Sysreuse; at Corning with the Suffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Berd with Deleware, Lackawanns and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Suffalo and Dunbirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendant.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORN to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GENESFE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open and, in connection we to the Sufface, Corring and New York, and New York to the Railroads, forms a direct route from New York to

Rechester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior com-fort afforded by the wine cars, renders it by far the most desira-ble between the above named cities.

Ticket can be procured at the New-York and Eric Rullread Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 183 Broadway; also

Deket Unice, not the desired through.

Bagasse checked through.

Breights will be transported between New York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therein can be charmed by calling on the Genera Freight Agent of the New York and Eric Rallroad, Eric Bulluings, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

J. A. REDFIT LD, Superintendent, Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA E.W.-J.E.KSE.J. KAILKOAD.—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New York 8 and 11 a. m. ard 4 and 6 p. m., fare \$": 12 m. 62; stopping at all way-stations. Through Tekets sold for Unclimati (\$17 and \$18 59) and the West, at d for Baltimora, Washington, Nor-folk, &c., and through begange checked to Washington in 8 a m. and 6 p. m.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Sup't.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,-The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. The Road who connects at Pittsburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sanduaky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which FRE(2) on the forwarded to and

from the Great West.
RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
FIRST CLASS - Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, (in ) 90c. per 100 B

from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN Philiadel. Phila and Pittsburgh.

RATES BETWEEN Philiadel. Phila and Pittsburgh.

First Class — Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, (ii) 400. per 100 fb
boxes, Furs, Feathers, & Soots and Stationery, Dry
Goods (iii bales,) Hardware Leather.

THER Class — Books and Stationery, Dry
Goods (iii bales,) Hardware Leather.

FOUNTH Class.—Anvils Bagging, Racon and 650. per 100 fb
Pork, (iii bulk.) Hemp, &c.

FOUNTH Class.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and 500. per 100 fb
Perk, (packed.) Lard and Lard Oli...

Perk, (packed.) Lard and Lard Oli...

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package Vis Feunsylvania Rairond. "All
Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or
Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or
Finitaburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

Finitaburgh della Murdock, and Carter & Jewett, Louislad.; Dumesmil, Bell & Murdock, and Carter & Jewett, Louislad.; Dumesmil, Bell & Murdock, and Carter & Jewett, Louisuille Kr., B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind., Sprigman & Brown,
and Irwin & Co., Ginchusati; N. W. Grabam & Co., Zanewille,
and Irwin & Co., Ginchusati; N. W. Grabam & Co., Zanewille,
Altor House, New York, No., I William st., and No. & Battey-place, New York, E. J. Sueeder, Philadelphia; Magraw &
Koons, Baltimere, Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittsburgh.

For farther particulars or bills of lading, apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to
For farther particulars or bills of lading, Apply to

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH —The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Philadelphia for Philadelphia for Philadelphia at 7a m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Philadelphia at 73 m. The FAST LINE for Philadelphia at 73 m. The FAST LINE for Philadelphia at 73 m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS FRAIN The above lines connect at Pittaburgh with the railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galena and Chicago, Illinois, from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galena and Chicago, Illinois, from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galena and Chicago, Illinois, from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galena and Chicago, Illinois, from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galena, St. Cinclinati, Daylon, Sm., Le Fayente, and Ludianapolis, Ind.; Cinclinati, Daylon, Gringfield, Bellefontaine. Sandursty, Toledo, Clavelsand Co-Springfield, Bellefontaine Sandursty, Toledo, Clavelsand Co-Springfield, Clavelsand Co-Sprin DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE

steam packet Boats from all a single packet Boats from the site.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city.

Passengers will find this the shortest most expeditious and comfortable route between the East and West.

Thren, h tickets can be had at either of the above mentioned places in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS. Agent New Jerrey Railroad Co., foot of

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,

No 2 Astor House. Broadway, New York.

THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. Jifth and Market etc.

New York, Jan., 1886.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER AR-RANGEMENTS.—On and after FRIDAY, June 29, 1954, Sunday excepted). Trairs Geing East—Leave Brooklyn for Swemport, 9 a. m., and on Saturdays, 3:46 p. m.; for Isphaek, a. m., and 3:45 p. m.; for Lakeland, a. m., and 3:45 p. m.; for Farringdale, 9 a. m. and 3:45 and 6: 5 p. m.; for Humpetoud, 10 a. m., 4:15 and 6: n.; for Janalea, 9 and 10 a. m., 5:15, 115, 6 and 7 p. m. Trairingdale, 9 and 10 a. m., 3:45, 1:15, 6 and 7 p. m. Trairingdale, 3:45 a. m.; Tapanah, 6:15 and 10:36 a. m.; Lakeland, 6:38 a. m. and 1:70 p. m.; Farmingdale, 7:30 a. m.; and on 4:50 and 1:30 a. m.; Lakeland, 6:38 a. m. and 1:20 and 5:13 p. m.; Hempstoad, 6:28 a. m. and 1:20 and 5:13 p. m.; Jamalea, 5:37, 1:0, 8:15 and 1:45 a. m., 2:16 and 5:55 p. m. Freight Train leaves at 7 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE TAVALER FOR CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and South-west, can obtain Through Telesta, and all information concerning soutes, fare, ac., either by the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILEOAD, or NEW-YORK CENTRAL BAILROAD, by application at the Company's Office, No. 195 Broadway, carner bey et.

JOHN F. FORTER, General Agent M. S. R. R.

### Water Enre.

DR. O. W. MAY'S HIGHLAND HOME WA-TER CURE, at Pishkill Landing, on the Hadson River, affords unequaled facilities for the recovery of health. Knowl-pathy, or Movement Cure Exercises, practiced here daily. DR. TAYLOR'S WATER-CURE, No. 650 6th-ar, New-York. Invalide and others will find all the facili-ties for health at this place.

OR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE.

HYDROPATHY and KINESIPATHY—The SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE.—These twin sciences about he closely united. (For the history and powers of Kinesipathy see Miss Beecher's "Physiology and Calisthenice," p. 12). Dr. DONOVAN, an experienced Kinesipathic Practition er, late of I ondon, officis his services to Water Cure Physicians and others, desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this great art. The process may be seen in operation daily, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at the subjoined address, where for, is particular cases, at their own residences,) patients can be treated. No charge for first corsultations. No. 506 6th ev., New-York. N. B.—A remarkable case of "incumble" Rheumatian may now be seen in process of receivery.

SANDS' SALT-RHEUM REMEDY.—Sufferers bom Cutaneous and Empure Diseases should at once resort to his value by endicine, which will speedly relieve the wrost symptoms of these osit-ossing complaints, and in a brief period complaint a radical cure. Frepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugsiets, No. 100 Fution et., Now-Yout.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE. THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE.—
W. G-LILES & BRO'S CELEBRATED DANDELION
COFFEE is the most effectual remedy for Dyspepsia. Bilionaness. Derangement of the Liver. Nervourness, etc., W. GILLIES & BRO, Nos. 255 and 271 Washington-st., N. T., importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure
and unsulaiterated DANDELION COFFEE, which is neatly
put up in tin cans, with a fac simile of our signature on each
wrapper, as a protection against imposture.
For sale by the manufacturers. Also, by Mesera. A. B. & D.
BANDS, No. 14 William st.; ISRAEL MINER & Co., No. 21 &
Folton-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barelay-st.;
HALL, RUCKER & Co., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; McKES60N
& ROBBINS, No. 91 Faiton-st.; WARD, GLOSE & Co., 115
Fulton-st.; and by all the principal Druggists throughout the
United States and Canadas.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY of Roxburry has discovered in one of our common pasture weeks a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HUMOR, from the worst Scrafula down to a common Primple. He has tried it in ever eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stonsuch.

Two bottlee are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the wors

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rhetmatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofuls.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is take 1.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pestures and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor, it has to etart. There are no ifs nor ands, hume nor has, about it, suiting some cases, but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest curse ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children ayear old, to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-looking children, whose fiesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick healache eve bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and disabness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regalated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangament of the fanctions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not a laterned, they always disappear in from four days to a seak hale feeling is sone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encontinum of it that ever man intened to. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-st.

isome of the most extravagant encountum of it to the the the total total the most extravagant encountum of it to the the the the most extravagant encountum of it to the most extravagant encountum of the most extravagant encountum of the most extravagant encountum of the most encountum

# Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Ceunty of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having slaims against ABNER L. SLOCUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William H. Sloems, No. 198 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sighth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the Stoth day of January, 1866. 6th day of January, 1866.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM,
CHARLES H. HUGHES,
120 lawfmM JAMES APPLEBY,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE. Of an otice is hereby given to all persons having alaims against EDWARD E. POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Ge-rgia, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 85 Wall street in the City of New-Tork, on or before the twelfth day of November next.—Dated New Tork, the tenth day of May, 1856. HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor. ml2 lawfund

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against A BRAHAM P. BLEEG, cafi-d ABRAHAM P. BLEEG, cafi-d ABRAHAM P. BLEEG, cafi-d ABRAHAM P. BLAEC, last of the City of New York, described, to present the anne with vonehers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Edward Bech, No. 62 Beaver st., in the City of New York, on or before the thiseistch day of September next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1836.

BLEVERT P. BLAEC,

mb51 lawfm M\* EDWARD BECH,

Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TROMAS B. CROPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his Counting-room at No. 38 Burling-alip, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of New-more next. Dated New-York the 5th day of May, 1850.

mb lawsum M. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. SMITH, late of the work of New York, deceased, to present the same with whotehers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence. No 661 Washington-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of August next. Dated New York, the twenty-third day of February, 1896. ELIZABETH F. SMITH, (22) law-mM\*

IN PURSUANCE, of an order of the Surrogate of N PURSUANCE, of an order of the Surrogate of the Courty of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLIZABETH W. 818 ELL, late of the City of New-York, walew, decreased, to present the same with wonders thereof to the Subsember, at his Office, Ne. 64 Fulton-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2th day of July next.—Dated, New-York the 5th day of July next.—Dated, New-York the 5th day of Junuary, 1886.

ALFRES CLOCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL S. LYON, late of the City of New York, single woman deceased, to present the same, with vonchors thereof, to the subscriber, at his effice, No. 28 South-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next.—Daired New York, the twenty-first day of February, 18:6. GEORGE W. McKEE, Administrator, fe25 law@mM.

SUPPEME COURT, CITY and COUNTY of SUPPEME COURT, CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, against REBECCA HAY, ANN HAY, Jennet Hay, Duscan Robertson and Mary W his wife, Thomas H. Hay and Augusta his wife, Itidor Bernhard; Rebecca Hay Administratira, and Samuel E. Leon, Samuel T. Carey and William S. ropham, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credit of James Hay deceased. Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.) To each and all the Defendants: You are bereby Summensed and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and To serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, City of New York, within twenty of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint in the time storesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Creat for the reside demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 18, 1850.

Flaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, Text.
The complaint in this action was fised in said Cherk's Office, Pebruary 27, 1856.

CLARK & CORNWALL.

The complaint in this action was fised in said Cherk's Office, Pebruary 27, 1856.

CLARK & CORNWALL.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, Chew Tork.

P. L. Gilbert (Museum Building) and BELL & HENDRICE-SON are our Agents in Albany for the sale of The TRIBUNE. Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply out friends in LITTLE FALLS
with The TRIBUNE.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

Case Course, N. T., June 1, 1856.

As, perhaps, some items from this Territory may prove acceptable, I will send you a few.

The reason is fine, except it is rather cold as yet.

Emigrants are coming in fast, but I am sorry to say

The reason is fine, except it is rather cold as yet. Emigrants are coming in fast, but I am sorry to say that many pass by Kansas on account of the troubles there, and thus show themselves doughfaces and recreant to their duty. A small party of Illinoisans came up the river, the other cay, with the sad tale that "the Free-State men are ruining Kansas." Poor drivelers! they are fit followers of Douglas & Co. We have too many such here.

Two papers are published in the Territory, both doughface. Many Anti-Slavery men will not take them, and send East. In fact, we get but little news here except through Eastern papers; even of Territorial affairs, we learn more through The Trinus x than from all other sources. If some one would start a paper of the right stamp here, say in Nebraska City, it would pay well. We want one of the right kind, or none. The Trinus is the best "local" newspaper we have. I sent for eleven copies of the "Campaids," the other day, and will raise a large club for the Werkelt, when it is through.

On the Fourth of July, we shall organize a Republican party in this county.

Our Democratic friends object to agitation by organizations, yet they can hold conventions, uphold Border-Ruffianism and villify Free-State men, while we must keep quiet and not agitate. They have carried out the principle of no agitation, with a vengeacce.

We look forward with deep solicitude to the approaching campaign, in which we cannot participate. We consider that not only is the fate of Kansas to be decided by the contest, but also that of this Territory and all the national domain. If Kansas is lost, we are lost—at least South Platte. The Slave Power must be checked now or never.

Thanks to our Liquor Law, we have but little drunk-enness. But we have plenty of drug doctors, who kill most that die.

Water-cure is almost unknown. None but a few "Abolitionists" know any thing about it. All reformers are "Abolitionists" here. The country is remarkably healthy. Persons of correct habits can scarsely be sick at all.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Thursday, June 5, 1856. Several steamers have arrived at this place within the past few days from Fort Pierre. They bring the cheering intelligence that a treaty of peace has been concluded between Gen. Harney, acting on the part of the United States, and different bands of the Sioux Indians, who had assembled at this place to the number of several thousand. The Indians premised not to molest the whites in future, but to permit them to passthrough their country in safety. Several chiefs and a number of warriors in each tribe were exrolled as soldiers to act as a standing police in preserving order and restraining the tribes from committing outrages. After the treaty was signed all the Indian prisoners were set at liberty, an act of clemency altogether unlooked for by them, and which called forth abundant tokens of gratification from the assembled bands. Gen.

of gratification from the assembled bands. Gen. Harney has established a new military post at Fort ut, about one hundred and seventy-five miles below Fort Pierre, and was engaged in removing a part of the stores to that point. All further danger of Indian hostilities on the plains appears to be now Nearly all the surveys in Nebraska have been completed as far as appropriations for this pur-pose have been made, and it is now expected that the public lands will be brought into market before

the end of the year. Many of the most valuable locations in the district have already been settled locations in the district have already been settled upon, and will be preeimpted under the law of Congress as soon as opportunity offers. It is obviously for the best interests of this Territory to withhold these lands from market until a late day. If they are so withheld they will be preeimpted and occupied by actual settlers; but if they are brought into market and sold at public sale, they will be taken up by speculators in large tracts and held at high prices, thereby retarding the settlement of the country and increasing greatly the prices of lands. The closing of the land-offices in lows will have the effect to hasten materially the settlement of Nebraska. A great many people, unable to procure land in the State at government prices, will cross the Missouri, and make their home prices, will cross the Missouri, and make their home in the Territory. Generally, the claims of settlers are and will be respected, and thus men of limited means are enabled to procure farms at a moderate

The quantity of land entered at the Land Office The quantity of land entered at the Land Office in this place, for the two months previous to the closing of the office, was very large, amounting probably to near half a million of aeres. Nearly all of these lands were located with land warrants. so that the General Government will derive little or no revenue from the disposal of so large a quantity of its domain. Quite a considerable portion the minimum price. The rule of the office was, that when two applications were made at the same that when two applications were made at the same time for the same tract, they must be sold to the highest bidder, and as these conflicting applications became quite common, owing to the great desire to secure the land, several hundreds, and some-times thousands of dollars were paid above the minimum rate. A fair proportion of the land was taken up for actual settlement, but the speculators secured for more than was for the true interests of secured far more than was for the true interests of the country. Only a small part of the demand for land had been satisfied, when the office closed and

put an end to the business. There will be but very little land left in the State after the railroads have made their selections. Three of the projected lines pass through this district alone, and will together sweep of nearly all the vacant lands that are left. Indeed, I doubt very much whether enough lands remain unsold to furnish the quota to which the two southern roads are entitled by the bill.

The emigration into Western Iowa and Nebraska has been quite large, this Series.

has been quite large this Spring, and is still progressing. A great many persons have come to look at the country, and a large number of families have made their way hither for the purpose of making this region their home. They could not well come to a more attractive region. Our cli-mate is in all respects genial and inviting. Our soil is fertile and easily cultivated, and the health of the country is good. Re-idents here are almost entirely exempt from coughs, colds and consump-tions. Ague and chills are seldom heard of, and good health and robust constitutions are within the reach of nearly all. The Spring has, on the whole, been highly favorable for the farmers, and we have every reason to look for good crops. A great many more acres of our prairies will be cultivated in more acres of our prairies will be curdward in this than in any former year, and as the number o mills is rapidly increasing, we shall be able to furnish our own flour, without being dependent as heretofore, upon Missouri for the "staff of life." The Missouri River has been in fine navigable or der since the 1st of April, and steamboats have been arriving from that time regularly two or three times a week, from St. Louis. As the quan-tities of snow in the mountains are said to be very large, it is generally thought that the river will centime high all the season.

This place (Council Bluffs) is increasing quite

rapidly in population and wealth. It has long been a place of considerable trade, as it has been from here that the great body of the overla emigration to California, Utah and Oregon has taken its departure. There has been considerable emigra-tion of this kind this year, but the business transacttion of this kind this year, but the business transacted here is becoming of more importance, inasmuch as it depends chiefly upon a resident and constantly increasing population, both within the limits of the city corporations and in the surrounding country. The certainty, too, that this is to be the terminus of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, (which is already completed to Iowa City and contracted for to Fort des Meioes,) will turn the attention of men of enterprise in all parts of the tention of men of enterprise in all parts of the country to this point, and the consequence will be that Council Bluffs must become the place of chief importance on the Missouri in Western Iowa. Already real estate has advanced largely in price, and the work of building up the town has been commenced in carnest. Not less than two hundred and fifty buildings, some of large and sub stantial dimensions, will be erected this season

and our population must certainly double within the year. Money is now plenty and easily ob-tained; but the great want is laboring men to make the brick, build the houses and cultivate the rich fields. Let make the price, build the houses and cultivate over rich fields. Let those who are standing on the corners of your streets, begging for work, make their way here, and they will be sure to find plenty of employment and good wages.

OUR MAGGIE.

This was the endearing appellation of the youngest daughter of a hard-working mechanic in this city; for she was foudly loved by her father, mother, brother and eister, who all lived in the full enjoyment of a Christian's family circle. Into this circle, about a year ago, came a strauger. Not one of their own kin -not one who was even gifted with their own lan-guage; for he spoke that of Deutschland, while theirs was that of Albion. But he came to learn their language, and to be warmed to life like the adder in the bosom of its benefactor, and, like it also, to plant a sting so deep and so barbed that it can never be pincked out

Maggie was a child that, as a child, all might love. All who knew her did love her; not only at home, but in day school and Sabbath school. "She was so 'mild, so amiable, so sweet, and loved her mother so much, that I loved her," said one of her teachers,

When the stranger came, she was twelve years old; she is thirteen now, with a soft blue eye and fair skin: with auburn hair and natural ringiets; with a face that was made to please; with a manner that is womanly, though she is but a child of thirteen. Her form, though somewhat stout, incloses a umid heart; her voice is mild and pleasant, and nature not one in which suspicion would look for guile. Her father is

English—show American.

Such in wort, is the description of "Our Maggie On the 17th of May she was neatly dressed in a silk frock with small red and green stripes; a drab cloth cape, trimmed with blue; a blue silk hat trimmed ith white lace quilling. She wore on that day yellow gloves and prunella gaiters. Reader, would you know her? Have you seen her?—for "Our Maggie"

Thus dressed, at 10 o'clock that day, she went out of her father's house to visit a school-fellow, saying, as she went, "I'll be sure to be back to dinner, Mother." Yet her mother has never seen her sincenever has had a moment's cessation of grief; for her

darling child is lost.
Oh! ye fathers who love your children-oh! ye mothers who have nursed and reared, to the verge of womanhood, sweet, darling girls—oh! ye brothers and sisters who link your souls in love to other sisters, come and sympathize with this bereaved family Not bereaved by death, for that is Nature's call, and may be borne, but the dove has been snatched from the cote by a prowling wolf-a wolf in sheep's clothing.

That wolf was the stranger that this family took in and warmed to life, who, serpent-like, has stung those whom he called his "dear friends" up to the very hour he stole their child. As he appeared as a man, let us describe him, that perchance he may be seen, and thus the parents of Maggie may find their lost

By name he is or should be known as Martin Haverman; by nativity a German; only a year or two in America, yet, through the ad of his benefactors, he speaks and writes our language tolerably well. He is by trade a maker of cabinet furniture, of short stature, eay five and a half feet, thirty-five years old, part ally bald, with low forehead, short neck and high, square shoulders, quick in his step and general move-ment, and did wear a mustache of a sandy color. He left a wife and shildren in Germany—is not what is termed a faccinating man, yet it is certain that he has fascunated and stolen from her home, and from her father, mother, brother and sister, who all loved her. and whom she loved, and has carried away to the recesses of the Great West, "Our Maggie."

It was a home of happiness; it is a home of grief and sadners. Mothers will weep over the sad tale. Fathers will hise the word "villain" through grind-ing teeth The hot blood of brothers will drive their hands in-tinctively to clutch their knives, or threateningly brandish their canes. The soft sighs of sisters will whisper the words through tears; "How could

she seave her mother?"

Ab! how could she! How could she leave her mether! No one can tell. No one suspected her of such a thought. No one suspected him of having a wicked thought of that young gul.

Yet he had; for his companions uow tell of his strange mutterings of "a girl as lovely as an angel," that shall be mine if it costs me my life." And he might have added, "and that which is to her far more presious than life."

He left the house at 8 o'clock in the morning, with pleasant greeting upon his lips to Maggie's mother, but with a devil, black as ever was painted in his heart. His dress, words and manner indicated that he was going to his work. It was all a lie, for he had previously taken away his better clothing, and drawn \$600 from the bank. He went, never to return.

At 10 Maggie went the same road. As she staid beyond her time fixed by herself to return, her mother and sister wondered "What can keep Maggie!" Though little suspected, it was the serpent's toils; such as charms the bird, and draws it in narrowing circles, just as ain draws it votaries, till its gay plum age, sparkling in the sunlight, suddenly falls into the aws of its hideous destrojer. Then its song is charged to a scream of agony; its bright eye is dimmed; its heart throbe and bursts; death follows; and thus ends the doemed victim of a serpeat's toils. Noon, night-a sleepless night-brought no Maggie

back. Maggie was lost. Vainly they sought her, day after day, through the ity, and still went back to a desolate home. Reluctently and slowly they came to believe the truth. No wonder; it was a fact hard to believe. Then they ouched the telegraphic wires, but no response came back. It was too late Days of precious time had been wasted, and in that time the fugitives had gone

beyond the lightning's flash. A flack from the Press is more slow, but of longer duration. They advertised. First came a response from Cincinnati. Now commences the romance of the affair. It stated that just such a couple were there-a young American girl, with a middle aged German-right from New-York, both answering the description, "except her hair is dark." Had the hue been changed? Undoubtedly. How easy! "Yes, t must be her." Flying upon the wings of steam, her uncle went to reclaim and bring back Maggie. He firds the place—the house—the young girl that l ad fled from a mother's love, a father's arms, a sister's and her own happy home; but he finds it is not Maggie: it is another lost one.

Then come another message from Philadelphia, sayieg, "She is here." Now, there is no mistake; the description is perfect. How impatiently the father hurried over the iron rails, to bring back his childhis youngest, his darling, his lost child-lost so young,

intocent-stolen from his arms. He traces her to her hiding-place, tells his errand, and is denied admittance. Vainly the police threaten; they cannot break in till the father will swear that his daughter, his stoke daughter, is there. He cantot swear, though he beheves. At length he pleads with the Cerberus that guards the gate; tells her that he is a father-the father of Maggie. She knew that. He might as well have whispered to the wind. He tells her of the desolate home he has left, and of the heart broken mother there. He has touched a shord that vibrates. "Are you a mother!" The chord has reached a mother's heart, and the key turns, the belt fails back, the door opens, the father, with a palpitating heart, hutries up the stairs to his daughter's chamber, and, with a trembling hand, with a word of love and forgiveness ready on his tongue, opens the door.

Maggie turns her head at that unusual voice, ex- | be

pecting to encounter an angry father, but starts with an exclamation of surprise, while he reels half fainting to a support. Maggie is there, but it is not "Our Maggie." Some other father's heart has been made

desciate; some other mother has wept a daughter lost. He went with a light heart. He came with one mere bke the iron of the rails he traveled over. The next message came from Cleveland, Ohio. It told the same flattering tale that twice before had brought hope and left sorrow. Should they believe and try sgain. The letter stated, "A girl answering the exact description of your daughter came into our store to-day to buy a pair of shoes. She was accompanied by such a man as your advertisement describes Havrmar - who paid for the shoes, but had no conversation. Stesaid in answer to the question 'Are you traveling ! ' 'We are lately from New-York.'

This time Maggie's brother said, "Let me go; I ill never return without her."

But, there was an obstacle. It is that that is always present-always in the way of the poor. Maggie's parents are poor, though much respected, and have many friends. The friends of the poor are not of the class who have money to give or lend.

While her brother was getting ready-getting together the needful funds—the father went to the telegraph office to send a dispatch to his Cleveland correspondent, to "fird, if possible, and detain, the fugitives " The Fates were against him Lightning oppered lightning. The electricity of Nature was too strong for the electricity of Art.

"The wires will not work to-night."

These were the words that struck down hope again.
A hasty letter was written, and sent by the tardy mail. The young man followed—arrived safe, a day too late. The fugitives had fied. He wrote his father the very evening he reached Cleveland: "But I am sure I am on the right track now. They came here by way of Canada. He inquired for board at some private house, and I have traced him to the place, which he left yes-terday, saying he would go to Cincinnsti. The lady of the house does not believe him, because she had thought there was something wrong. Maggie is un-happy and weeps a good deal, and Haverman tries to cheer ber, but is careful that no one else has a chance to talk with her. I could tell you some more, bu what is the use? In the morning I shall renew my search. I meet with a great deal of sympathy and kindness." His friends at Cleveland advised him to go to Chicago His uncle had already set a watch at Circianati. From Chicago he wrote: searched this city over and over, aided by the police without finding a trace of my dear sister, our lost Maggie. I shall go to Detroit in the morning." June 9 he wrote again: "I am back again in Clevelandagain have searched the city through without success. am going now to Cincinnati. Haverman must settle down soon; he did contract to go to work here, but left wi hout explanation. Probably he saw your advertisement and was alarmed. I shall hunt him as long as I have a dollar left. I still have hope. Do not

despair, my dear father, mother and sister. With such a hopeful son and brother for a champion they do not despair, but their hearts are like crushed leaves-like flowers trampled under foot.

They are the sufferers of the poisoned arrows that are shot from the bow of a villain seducer of young innocence—a destroyer of virtue who brings desolation and corrow into mothers' hearts, and plants a thern open the family hearth stone. There are many other such characters in the world beside Martin Haverman. But since he is known let him be marked, and mothers beware of him as the doe is of the wolf that would rob her of the young fawn Let them remember, too, whenever they see such a victim as this tale has described that some mother has been robbed—that there are many sorrowing mothers beside the mother of "Our

MISS DELIA A. WEBSTER .- A correspondent sends us a letter complaining of a communication in THE TRIBUNE of June 4, over the signature of "J. A H.," headed ' Nehemiah Adams, Delia A. Webster, and John B. Gough." We have not room for the letter at length, but publish such portions of it as seem essen-tial to correct what our correspondent regards as a misetatement by "J. A. H." in regard to the meeting in Boston for Miss Webster. The writer says:

in Boston for Miss Webster. The writer says:

"He pretends to give an account of the meeting called for Miss Webster at the Music Hall, says 'it' was appointed at 10 o'clock, commenced at 11, that Brother A. L. Stone was announced to be present and did not make his appearance, that there were '150 auditors,' &c.

"Now here are the facts. The meeting was not announced at 10 o'clock. Mr. Stone did expect to be present, and would have been had he been in the city. But when he left the morning before to go for his family at some distance, it was not expected that the meeting would be held in the morning. But after he left the time was changed to accommodate those clergymen time was changed to accommodate those clergymen from abroad who wished to leave the city before night. Mr. Stone knew nothing of this change until he re-tuned on Friday p. m., after the meeting was over. end, the Rev. Horace James of Wercester, who resided at the meeting.

"Instead of there being only 150 auditors, as stated

in that letter, there were at least from 600 to 800, and some of the Boston papers think not less than 1,000. I cannot wouch for the exact namber, but certain it is, after admitting the press and clergy free, there were a st fficient number of tackets sold at the door at only ten

at fficient number of takets soid at the door at only te-cents each to pay all expenses.

"The exercises were opened by the Rev. Mr. James after which Miss W-beter spoke one bour and quarter, producing legal documents from the Courts of Kentucky, substantiating her statements. Many wer moved to tears. Mr. James followed in a most spirited loquet t and touching address, which must hav reached the heart of every auditor who had a heart.

reached the heart of every auditor who had a heart.

"The Rev. Mr. Nute of Kansas then arose, and with much warmth congratulated Miss Webster on laving suffered to deeply in so noble, so high, so holy a cause, adding that future generations would rise up and bies her name. Mr. Nute spoke at some length at d with much acceptance.

"The Rev. Mr. Jones of Cambridgeport spoke with great real, stigring the people up to carnet and desided." great zesl, stirring the people up to earnest and decided action. He extended an invitation to Miss W. tospeak

The Rev. Mr. Parsons vouched for the co "The Rev. Mr. Parsons vouched for the cor-rectness of her statements, eaying he was himself from Indiana, and personally acquainted with her friends and vouchers, who were among the best and most influential citizens of Indiana and Kentucky, and invited Miss W. to address his people from his pulpit. Numerous other dergymen made brief but spirited addresses, vouched for the correctness of the narrative, and extended invitations for her to speak in their

and each need in the proposed that a collection "Some clergyman then proposed that a collection be taken up on the spot for the relief of Miss W., which proposition met the general acclamation of the which proposition met the general acclamation of the succeeded. A handsome purse might have been made, succeeded. sucletice. A handsome purse may be announcement but Miss W. objected, as no previous announcement had been given to that effect; and the meeting, which had been one of exceeding interest, adjourned.

PROHIBITION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE -Gov. Metcalf, in his late Message to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, says:

New-Hampshire, says:

"The act for the suppression of intemperance is having a salutary effect. It is more fully regarded and practically sustained than any license law weever had in the State. In many fowns the sale of intoxicating liquors is wholly abandoned, and in others it is sold only as other behal offenses are committed, in secret. I am not aware that there is a city or town in the State where spirituous liquers are openly sold. That there are places where the law is secretly violated is not doubted, and the same may be said of every law, whether statute or common, from the highest to the lowest grades of offense. But this is a feeble reason why a law may not be saintary and effective, or why it should be repealed. Our national revenue have are often violated with impanity, if not with boldness, but I have never yet heard that urged as a reason why all laws against singiling should be rejected. The sale of lottery tickets is strictly prohibited in this Stare, yet the law is constantly violated; but no one, for that reason, suggests that the prohibition should be taken off, and the sale left open and free, or "a well regulated heeties system" established in its stead. The sale of lottery tickets is all but have measured of its reason of the sale left open and free, or "a well regulated heeties eystem" established in its stead. The sale of lottery tickets is all but have measured of its seem of the appetition of mind, bedy and estate caused by the sale of intoricating driks. The sale in either of the above cases has ever been a matter of municipal regulation; and if the prohibition of the former has net with less opposition and a less reluctant acquiescence than that of the latter, it is because the sale is more himsed, less profitable, and pampers less to the appetites and passoos of mep. Tet, after years of experience but less would fitable, and pampers less to the appetites and passions of men. Yet, after years of experience but few would be willing to invite into the state this species of gamb-

Ing by a repeal of the prohibition, though men are found who will sell and who will bay lottery tickets, whether the sale be prohibited or not. So, many will be found who will have, if possible to be obtained, spirituous liquor, and cabern will be found sufficiently tortiid and reckless to furnish it; yet, when the good firets of a prohibitory law shall have been affirmed by time and experience, and when no selfish purposes are to be attained by misrepresenting its provisions, its objects or its friends, there is reason to believe the law will be as efficacious in suppressing intemperance and will meet with as much favor from a virtuous community as its most artent friends could hope for or anticipate.

"That the sale of spirituous liquors has greatly diminished since the act took effect, is plainly visible; and this fact is freely concreded by most causid men, whether they approve of its object and provisiona, or not. Those ergaged in the lilegal traffic dare not expose it openly but sell it in the darkness of midmight. It is very evident to all, and it is next to an impossibility to be otherwise, that sales must be extremely limited in number and quantity, when the traffic must be carried on in dark holes and lasthaums densi, where men tremblingly feel their way and where the jets of day is not animited to witness the transaction, or countenance the offense.

"If there is to be any restraining law—any law to prevent an unlimited sale—the prevent law is no midd and liberal as an efficient law can be. The liseness system has ever proved and everywhere proves only a special privilege to a favorite few, an unlimited sale by a licensed class; a legalized method of encouraging intemperance with all its train of acha owiedged evils. The result of the controversy will and must end in an entire prohibition, or a free, unlimited sale. I cannot believe any respectable portion of the community are yet prepared to adopt the latter alternative. The law of the furner has not been in operation sufficient time to test its uil

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FOREST TRAGEDY, AND OTHER TALES. By Onace GREEN wood. 12ma, pp. 348. Beston: Treasor a Proida. The story, which gives its name to this volume, is founded on certain traditions of the Oneida tribe, dating from the period of the Revolutionary War. A young French officer, Maurize de Vaudreuil, forms an attachment to the danghter of an ancient suchem, to whem he is afterwards secretly married. Ouata, for this is the name of the heroine, possessed iew savage absentionistics. She is represented as gentle, aftercharacteristics. She is represented as gentle, affectionate and contemplative, with a native love of luxury and soft refinements. This is naturally accounted for by the fact that her mother was a French Canadian captive, who had been adopted by the Gueidas in her early girlhood, but who never lost the character-istic traits of her ancestry. An elder nister of this tender maiden, named Gahaneh, was, on the contrary, a thorough Indian in heart and habits, presenting a singular contrast to the lovely and delicate wild flower which had blessomed amid the bleak influences of the forest. She cheriched her national spirit and faith with a stern fanaticism. The plot grows out of the conflict in point of character between the two sisters, which at last culminates in a bloody sacrifice. The details of the story, which are managed with great skill, invoke numerous scenes of tenderness and tragedy, calling into requisition the descriptive and dramatic power, in which Grace Greenwood is a proficient. Perhaps too deep a coloring of sourance is given to the 1 ves of De Vaudrenil and Onata to be in keeping with the inveterate realism of the Indian nature, but its traits of lurid ferocity, and weird, unrelenting cism are embodied with singular truthfulness in the character of Gahaneb. The other stories in the vol-ume, "The Minister's Choice," "St. Pierre," "Alioés Tryst," and "The Child Seer," are vigorous composit one, blending force and variety of style, with the true womanly feeling which always animates the pea

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS; Os. Living in The COUNTS. By PREDERIC S. COUZERS. 12md., pp. 328: Derby & Jackson.
In common with the readers of the magazines in which most of these rural sketches were first published, we have been amused by their quaint comic humor, and have admired the delicate fidelity of their descriptive touches. Nor is it necessary for us at this time to repeat the commendations with which we have often acticed their original publication. Mr. Cozzens is a diligent student of the humorous literature of England. Burton, Sterce, Charles Lamb, we venture to say, are among his prime favorites. Well-thumbed copies of their writings are doubtless found of easiest access in his library. His mind is imbued with the spirit of those keen and subtle commentators on the oed doings of humanity. Not that he is an imitator of the racy humorists whom he loves so well. He is too genial an observer of nature to take a loaf from any book but her own. His eye is alive to the picturesque beauty in rural scenes, while no traits of the grotesque and ludicrous escape his observation. A vein of quiet moralizing runs through his lively delineations without betraying him into the exercise of sentimentality or in the country which form so fruitful a theme for his satirical pen, are hit off with a spice of exaggeration, that contracts well with his graver ethical Mr. Cozzene's diction is usually pure and idiomatic rich in expressivences without the appearance of

PAUL FERROL. A Tale by the Author of ' IX Peause by V." 12mo: pp. 386. Redfield. Great tragic effect is developed in this story from a plot of almost bald simplicity. Beside the hero, whose name is given to the volume, but three or four important personages figure on the scene. The interest hinges on a single point, which is managed by the writer with uncommon artistic skill, though with tooundisguised consciousness of power over the carnowty of the reader. Opening with the discovery of a startling crime, the story more or less plainly hints at the perpetrator, but without fully revealing his ideatity, until having thrown a romantic interest around his character, it gradually leads to the materiophe occasioned by his confession. The narrative is conducted with an almost preters atural calmness, in keepirg with the stern fatality of the plot, and clothed in a diction of bare and rugged strength. But the impression left by such an experiment in the delimitation of morbid psychology is neither of a pleasing nor a bealthful nature, and no vigor of genius can excuchoice of such unnatural elements as materials for a

THE PLAZZA TALES. By HERMAN MELVILLE. 12mo.
pp 63: Dir a Edwards.
In these stories, to which the readers of Putnam's Magazine will need no introduction, we find the poculiar traits of the author's genius, though in a less decided form, than in most of his previous compositions. They show something of the boldgess of invention, brilliancy of imagination, and quaintness of expression which usually mark his writings, with not a little of the apto their various excellences. "Bartleby," the scrivner, is the most original story in the volume, and as a curious study of human nature, possesses unquestiondas," are fresh specimens of Mr. Melville's searomances, but cannot be regarded as improvements on his former popular productions in that kind. "The Lightning-Red Man" and "The Bell Tower," which complete the contents of the volume, are ingenious rhapsodies.

THE OLD CORNER CUPBOARD; On, THE EVERY DAY LIFE OF EVERY DAY PROFILE. 12mo. pp. 354. Cincinnesis: Truma: & Sp. 50:d. The chief value of this volume consists in its natural sketches of character including what we presume are autobigraphical notices of the authorem. There is no clue to her name on the title page, but she belongs, evidently, to the c'ses of "carnest souls" who en deavor to find compensation for the ille of actual life in devotion to ideal truth. Many of her sketches of society in New England and the West are keen and descriminating, while her transparent confessions of personal experience appeal to the sympathies of con-genial readers. Her work as a whole batrays a want of femiliarity with the pen, but its truthfainess of feebag. and frankness of expression, are sufficient to atome many deficiencies of form.